

Americans Cut Way To Foe's Second Line In Three Bold Raids

Co-operate With the French in Thrusts in Lorraine Sector

Follow Creeping Barrage 600 Yards Blow Up Concrete Dugouts and Return to Own Lines Unharmed

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 10 (delayed).—American troops, co-operating with the French, have carried out three raids opposite the American sector in Lorraine. Two of the raids were made simultaneously last night.

The Americans swept past the German first line and penetrated to the enemy's second line, 600 yards back. The two simultaneous raids, one northwest and one northeast of (deleted), were made after intense artillery preparation lasting for four hours, in which the German positions were leveled. At midnight two small French forces on their flanks, moved upon the German objectives behind a creeping barrage, each on a front of 600 yards. When the Americans reached the enemy first lines the barrage was lifted in order to box the German positions at both points.

American Machine Guns Active

The men dropped into the enemy's trenches, expecting a hand-to-hand fight, but found the Germans had fled. Continuing the advance, they went forward to the second German line. All the time American machine guns were firing on each flank of the two parties to prevent the enemy from undertaking flanking operations. One French flanking party found two wounded Germans in a dugout and took them prisoner. The Americans found none.

The Americans made their forty-five minutes in the enemy lines, they found excellent concrete dugouts, which they blew up, and also brought back large quantities of material and valuable papers. While the work was in progress German artillery began a vigorous counter barrage. It was quickly silenced by American heavy and light artillery, which hurled large quantities of gas shells on the batteries.

An American trench mortar battery, the homes of most of whose men are (deleted), participated in the artillery preparation preceding the raid, helping to level the enemy positions. The artillery, both light and heavy, was manned by soldiers mostly from (deleted).

Over the Top After Forty-five Minutes

Soon after these two raids had been carried out the Americans staged an attack at a point further along the line to the right. They went over the top after artillery preparation of forty-five minutes, in which the enemy's positions were obliterated. At this place the dugouts were found to have been constructed principally of logs. Engineers accompanying the raiding party completed the artillery's work of destruction. The American infantrymen who took part in the raid are from (deleted), and the engineers from (deleted).

The raids were carried out skillfully, and but for the fact that the Germans had more prisoners doubtless would have been taken. The American gas shells are believed to have caused many casualties among the enemy. No Americans are unaccounted for.

PARIS, March 11.—American troops have made a bold raid into the German lines in Lorraine, the War office announces.

Weekly Issue of Casualty Lists Now Advocated

WASHINGTON, March 11.—In discussions to-day of the War Department's new policy of announcing names only in the casualty lists from France, it developed that department officials are considering adopting the European custom of publishing casualties weekly or semi-monthly instead of daily.

This plan has been suggested on the ground that it would effectually conceal from the enemy the losses in particular engagements or series of engagements. Even if it is approved by the General Staff, however, final action on the suggestion is expected to await the return of Secretary Baker.

Following instructions to the contrary from President Wilson, the department probably will adhere strictly to its decision to eliminate dates and designations of units to which the men belong, and their home addresses in the daily lists.

Major General March, acting chief of staff, and the officers immediately around him are in agreement, it is understood, that the General Staff's judgment must be accepted on all questions of this character. As the man on the ground, he is regarded as best fitted to judge the results at the front.

Since relatives of the men killed or wounded are promptly informed, it is argued that no hardship is imposed by the new order upon those most nearly concerned. The staff officers, therefore, contend that if there is the slightest chance that the giving out of names of any more than the names of the men being of military value to the enemy that practice could not be defended.

Two casualty lists were issued to-day by the department. There was none yesterday and it was assumed that the first list given out to-day contained the names cabled by General Pershing yesterday.

For Casualty List, See Page 4

Wilson Refuses Compromise on Overman Bill

Insists on Passage Without Limitation on His Authority

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Wilson to-day renewed his request for enactment of the Overman bill, giving him greater powers to coordinate and reorganize government departments, and was said to be insistent upon its passage substantially in the form originally presented to Congress.

After a conference with the President, Senator Overman, of North Carolina, author of the measure, said it appeared probable that a compromise could not be reached and that the dispute "would have to be fought out."

President Wilson is reported as refusing to accept a compromise proposed by Senator Smith, of Georgia, to limit his authority to the army, navy and Shipping Board. Senator Overman said he would oppose such a limitation, and added that the Administration was providing that the bill shall not extend to the Federal Reserve Board, the Interstate Commerce Commission and a few other agencies.

The committee, which will meet again Wednesday, to-day adopted an amendment prohibiting the President from creating any new agency in any reorganization of departments he might undertake.

McGovern Quits Race in Wisconsin To Help Lenroot

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Former Governor Francis E. McGovern, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator at the primary election on March 19, late to-day filed with the Secretary of State notice of his withdrawal from the race and placed himself in the service of Representative Irvine L. Lenroot, also a candidate for the nomination.

Mr. McGovern issued a statement, which said his action was based on the indictment of Victor L. Berger, Socialist candidate, which "practically removes Berger from the list of candidates." Berger's followers, McGovern declared, are certain to go in a body to the support of James Thompson, the La Follette candidate, and make sure his nomination on the Republican ticket "should both Lenroot and I remain in the field to divide the patriotic vote of the party."

The statement ends with the following: "In the public interest, therefore, and so my party may not be disgraced and discredited for years to come, as new seems inevitable unless the choice of Republicans is narrowed down to one candidate on each side of the great vital and transcendent issue of loyal and patriotic Americanism, I now retire. Mr. Lenroot's favor and place my services at his disposal."

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"Drys" Claim Gain of Four In Senate

Enough Votes Pledged, They Say, to Approve Prohibition Amendment Vote In Assembly To-day

Frequent Clashes Between Speakers Enliven Committee Hearing

[Staff Correspondence] ALBANY, March 11.—Enough votes to ratify the Federal "bone dry" amendment have been pledged in the Senate, according to Senator William H. Hill, of Broome County, and other advocates of prohibition. Two of the Republican Senators from Brooklyn, who were classed as doubtful, have been won by the "drys." They are Charles C. Lockwood and Alva W. Burlingame, Jr. The identity of the two other converts was not revealed.

The "drys" declare that prohibition is dead, and boast that not only will the Senate fail to ratify the Federal amendment, but that they will have the Hill-McNab resolution killed by the Committee on Taxation and Trenchment, of which Senator James A. Emerson is chairman.

The ten members of the committee, The Tribune correspondent learned, are divided evenly on the question. Elton R. Brown, majority leader of the Senate, as ex-officio member of the committee, has voted with the five exposed to ratification, making the vote six to five.

Line-Up of Committee

The line-up of the committee is—For the resolution: George A. Whitney, of Saratoga; Charles W. Wicks, of Onondaga; N. Monroe Marshall, of Franklin; John B. Mullen, of Monroe; Charles J. Hewitt, of Cayuga. Against the resolution: Elton R. Brown; James A. Emerson, of Warren; Cortlandt Nicoll, Albert Ottinger, John J. Boylan, of New York, and Thomas H. Cullen, of Brooklyn.

The "dry" concede that this is the line-up. But they claim that they will be able to force the discharge of the committee from further consideration of the resolution next week, when Senators George B. Wellington, of Rensselaer, moves to suspend the rules. If this is done, the fight for prohibition virtually will be won.

The Assembly will take up the resolution on special order to-morrow, and the "drys" claimed to-night that it would go through despite the announcement of the ten Socialists that they would vote solidly against it.

Lobbies Are Crowded

Hotel and saloon men and representatives of the breweries and distilleries, together with churchmen and other advocates of prohibition, literally are swarming the Senate and Assembly lobbies to-night. They came up especially to-day.

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Hughes' Defeat Due to Germans, Senators Learn

Rattling of Roosevelt Sabre One Reason, Alliance Minutes Show

[Staff Correspondence] WASHINGTON, March 11.—Charles E. Hughes' defeat for the Presidency was due to his affiliation with that "sabre-rattling Roosevelt," and also to his failure to make satisfactory answers to inquiries from German-Americans, according to a speech made before the Allegheny County Branch of the German-American Alliance, by president Reinhard Ulrich, on December 31, 1916.

Parts of this speech were read to the Senate Judiciary sub-committee to-day by E. Lowry Hume, United States Attorney for Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Hume read for hours from the minutes of the organization to show that from the outset of the European war until after the United States entered it, the organization, embracing 147 singing societies, gymnastic bodies and social organizations, was up to its neck in politics.

Much of the business and discussion at its meetings, according to its minutes was concerned either with German propaganda, or with electing men to office who would sympathize with the German attitude, both in the war and in prohibition.

Failed to Convince Germans

The speech in which Hughes' defeat was attributed to his affiliation with Roosevelt was a mournful one, expressing regret at Hughes' defeat, but bringing out strongly this one source of "weakness," Hughes' part: He failed to convince the Germans that he was on their side.

At the very next meeting, January 28, 1917, a resolution was passed urging a "big turnout" on German Day at the Irish Bazaar. Resolutions were also adopted proposing petitions to be sent to Congress by "working people" to the effect that the high cost of living was due to the heavy export of foodstuffs, and asserting that a policy of America first should be adopted.

In the fall of 1916 members of the organization were urged to attend in a body a lecture to be delivered by Jeremiah O'Leary, on the suppression of Ireland by England.

Marked ballots for the election with crosses opposite the name of the favored candidates for every office, national, state and county, were authorized at a meeting September 24, 1916, Hughes was the Presidential choice. In the primary, however, members of the organization were urged to vote in the name of Henry Ford for President.

Mr. Hume concluded his testimony with a strong plea for legislation which would prevent organizations of this sort, whether incorporated or not, from spending money in political campaigns.

Source of Political Corruption

"Such organizations as the German-American Alliance," he said, "are the source of political corruption in this country. There is no legal check on the activities of these volunteer organizations. It is important that some corrupt practices act should be passed which would include them and force them to register."

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America Will Aid Russians To Restore Nation, Wilson Tells Congress at Moscow

Trotzky Ousted for Urging War Whole Heart of United States With the Disrupted Republic, He Writes

LONDON, March 11.—Leon Trotzky was dismissed as Bolshevik Foreign Minister by Premier Lenine owing to a quarrel over the German peace terms, according to a dispatch to "The Morning Post," dated Saturday in Petrograd. Trotzky held that the peace had been extorted by force and that no law recognized promises made under duress as obligatory. Therefore, he is reported to have said, it was Russia's duty to fight, if only guerilla warfare, and the German treaty should not be ratified.

Premier Lenine, on the other hand, held that the treaty must be ratified and carried out on the theory that disastrous treaties do not necessarily annihilate nations, as Prussia had proved several times.

Spy Suspect Is Seized Here In Secret Raid

Wilhelm Korthaus, ostensibly employed by German Dye Firm, Held

Just a few days before Christmas, in 1917, when Europe was at peace, Constantin Wilhelm Korthaus was summoned to the headquarters of his regiment in barracks in Berlin and given his military release. The Fatherland had other work in view for this soldier. A few weeks later Wilhelm Korthaus, ostensibly a clerk employed by the Farben Fabrik, a big German dye concern, sailed for America.

Some of the subsequent activities of Korthaus were revealed yesterday when it was learned that he is being held in the Tombs as a dangerous enemy alien pending the receipt here of instructions concerning him from Washington.

Korthaus was arrested on a Presidential warrant two weeks ago by a United States marshal and officers of the Naval Intelligence Bureau, at No. 745 West End Avenue. In his room, which commands a view of warships and transports in the Hudson, the naval officers seized three cameras, a pair of pince-nez, a pair of glasses and a vast lot of correspondence.

Destroyed Photographs

Just before the officers arrested Korthaus he had been engrossed in the examination of some photographs and drawings. These had disappeared when he was seized, and Korthaus, suave and smiling, explained that he had determined his possession of such articles might displease his landlord and had destroyed them.

Korthaus since his arrival in the United States has been sending long reports to August Herzog in Portugal, and more recently to Barcelona, Spain. Herzog is another employee of the Farben Fabrik. He fled to Barcelona recently when the Portuguese authorities became suspicious of him and were contemplating his arrest.

Another of Korthaus's correspondents was Albert Knappstedt, now in a Canadian internment camp. The last letter Korthaus received from him, dated March 1, 1918, was a long one, and had been destroyed, but the authorities found the envelope in which it had been sent. It was dated January 28, 1917, the day Germany announced her intention to resume ruthless submarine warfare.

Still other letters found suggested the close touch of German agents in all parts of the world. Herzog in one letter to Korthaus commended him for escaping internment.

Wrote Many Letters

There was a secret hearing last Friday at which Korthaus's landlady, Mrs. Nathaniel Redden, testified that he pounded away on a typewriter until late at night and then shipped out to mail letters. She told of Korthaus's explicit instructions that none was to be permitted to enter his room before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A maid found these instructions one day and entered the room. Korthaus, Mrs. Redden said, was furious and hurriedly gathered up drawings and photographs upon which he was working.

When first called in the office of the United States District Attorney Korthaus was cleverly evasive and kept his poise. When confronted with evidence that he had been sending reports to Herzog, the spy, in Spain he said they were both students of political economy and he was keeping a promise made before he left Germany. He was shown newspaper clippings concerning the manufacture in this country of high explosive shells for the Allies. He explained his interest in this fact on the grounds:

Korthaus lost some of his poise when questioned by an officer of the Naval Intelligence Bureau. Question after question was fired at him, and, becoming flustered, the German contradicted himself repeatedly. He was shown evidence tending to prove that he had made reports to a Mrs. Van Schollen in Boston. After stammering a bit, he admitted he knew this woman, and said a Providence paper had published a story accusing her of being one of Germany's agents, and himself as one of those reporting to her.

Woman of Prominent Family Watched; May Be Taken in Spy Plot

Assistant United States Attorney General John Lord O'Brien, in charge of all spy work in the country, came to New York yesterday in connection with an important arrest that is to be made here within forty-eight hours, under surveillance for some time.

A young woman of prominent family who recently returned to the United States is to be arrested. She is staying at an up-town hotel, and has been under surveillance for some time. A Turkish woman of titled family, it is understood, is already in custody. Mr. O'Brien conferred yesterday with Surgeon General Clegg, of the local bureau of investigation, of the Department of Justice, and with United States Attorney Knox.

China Agrees To Aid Japan's Siberian Plan

Peking Will Send Two Divisions to Northern Manchuria

[By The Associated Press] PEKING, March 11.—China, in response to an inquiry from Tokio, has signified her intention to co-operate with Japan in the protection of Allied interests in the Far East. The Chinese War Bureau has been requested to arrange for the sending of two divisions to Northern Manchuria.

Japan will bear the expense pending the completion of a proposed American loan to China.

Report U. S. Demanding Guarantee of Japan; Denied in Washington

OSAKA, Japan, Friday, March 8.—According to a dispatch to the "Mainichi," of this city, from Washington, the United States is demanding a guarantee for the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia immediately the Russian crisis is over.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It was authoritatively stated to-day by officials in close touch with the situation that no such demand as referred to in the foregoing dispatch has been made on Japan by the United States, and that such a demand would be considered as impugning Japan's good faith, which the United States already had recognized.

It also was stated that if Japanese troops go to Siberia, the question of their withdrawal is expected to go before the peace conference.

Japan Moves to Take Over Arms Factories

[By United Press] TOKIO, March 11.—The government to-day introduced a bill in the Diet authorizing the mobilization and requisition for war purposes of all factories producing war supplies.

The bill would place under government control all arms and ammunition factories, the construction of warships and airplanes, all fuel stores, clothing factories, fodder necessary for the army and hospital supplies.

Conscription of labor to man these factories is also approved in the measure.

After a conference of prominent Russians at Peking it was reported to-day that the Russian government had been authorized by the Provisional Government to negotiate with the Japanese government and that Prince Lvoff was mentioned for Premier.

Intervention in Siberia is approved here, but the American is hesitating, wishing to run the risk of incurring united Russian hostility, according to the belief in Tokio.

The Allies are negotiating now to reach an understanding as to whether the Russian situation compels an expedition into Siberia and whether Japan should act alone or jointly with the military forces of other Allied countries.

Reichstag May Hold Up Russian Treaty

AMSTERDAM, March 11.—The "Weser Zeitung," of Bremen, says the majority parties of the Reichstag intend to insist upon complete clearness regarding the status of the former Russian border states before ratification of the peace treaty with Russia.

The Reichstag majority parties last year adopted a resolution against forced annexations or contributions.

Find Dismissal Power Abused in Cattell Case

"A grave abuse of the power of dismissal," is the characterization of the retirement of Professor J. McKen Cattell, by the trustees of Columbia University, in a report which was made yesterday by a special committee on academic freedom in war time, acting under the general committee on academic freedom and academic tenure of the American Association of University Professors.

"It is a grave abuse of the power of dismissal," says the committee's report, "when it is used to deny the members of university faculties the enjoyment of their fundamental constitutional rights as citizens; and an institution in which dismissal is possible upon such a ground as was put forward in this case is one in which adequate guarantees of academic freedom are manifestly lacking."

"It is in some respects a still graver abuse of power when administrative officers of governing boards attempt to attach the stigma of treasonable or seditious conduct to an individual conduct to an individual teacher because of acts of his which are in fact neither treasonable nor seditious."



BESIDES, IT MAKES TOO GOOD A PLACE FOR VULTURES TO REST